thens

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862.

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TERMS:

THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY, t Two Dollars a Year, payable in Advance. No attention paid to orders for the paper unless accompanied by the Cash.

ADVENTISHMENTS will be charged \$1 per square of 10 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year.—

32 Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until forbid and charged secondary.

accordingly. 1872.
For announcing the names of candidates for office, \$5, Cask.

office, \$5. Cask.
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risements.
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All letters addressed to the Proprietor, will be promptly attended to.
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by the name of the author.

The Bost.

Athens, Friday, June 13, 1862.

Confederate Currency.

Special attention is invited to the notice below. The war upon the currency has been productive of an immense deal of harm, and we are pleased to know a stop is to be put to it:--

Headquarters, Departm't E. Tenn., Knoxville, May 26, 1862. It having come to the notice of the Major General Commanding, that persons within the limits of said Department are

discrediting the Confederate Currency by refusing to receive it in payment of debts

ble to arrest by the military authority vested in him. E. KIRBY SMITH, Major General Commanding.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, June 4 .- All is quiet to-day near the city.

No definite list of the aggregate number of casualties in the late battles yet

Mrs. Rose Greenhough, arrived this morning under a flag of truce, via City Point, It is said she reports McClellan very sick. It is reported and believed that Gen. Casey, the Federal Commander, was killed in the fight or Saturday, below Richmond.

The New York Herald of the 31st was received by the Examiner, and announces the evacuation of Corinth by the Confederate Army, and the occupation of the town by Union troops. Dispatches from Halleck to Secretary Stanton is to this effect. The Herald publishes a map of the country. It says Beauregard is moving towards Okalona on the Mobile

of powder was expended by the enemy Why then need Hunter liberate slaves during the fire. An artillery duel took place in the vicinity of New Bridge,-One of the enemy's caisons exploded by They will be as effectually freed by suca shell, killing several Yankees and three horses. One man wounded on our side.

The Northern account of the battle is received. The Herald claims a victory ; says the Federal loss was heavy, but the rebel loss much greater.

Baton Rouge.

fell upon the Federal garrison which had been left there (they having previously in bondage. taken possession of the city, it being in a defenseless condition) and slaughtered them. Whether there is a provocation by Federal outrages or not, we have not learned. But we are informed that the Federal flotilla went down there from Vicksburg immediately on learning that the people had killed the soldiers composing the garrison; and as soon as they came within reach of the city, without giving any notice, commenced shelling it, and the city is now in ashes.

Gen. Beauregard and the Reporters. There has been a good deal of complaint about the exclusion of newspaper reporters from the army lines. The fol-

lowing explains the order: The Atlanta Inteligencer remarks: It is said that ere now our army at Corinth would have engaged the enemy, but for the fact, that an order issued by its Chief, preparatory to the execution of a move upon Halleck's forces, was communica-ted by a *Reporter* to one of the Memphis papers, and which thwarted the entire movement—that having been made public, which required the observance of secrecy to make successful.

\$10,000 Offered for Butler's Head. A writer in the Jackson Mississippian makes the following suggestion in regard to that modern Nero, the brutal, beastly,

and sanguinary savage, B. F. Butler: Let there be a purse of \$10,000 made up and offered for the head of this man Butler, or to any one who will take his life by any means whatsoever. If the person who kills him should lose his own life by doing so, let the money go to his heirs, or to whoever he may designate.— I would suggest that this money be made up in sums of not less than \$100.

The Emancipation Board in Wash-

ington. There continues to be a goodly numpation Commissioners for compensation for slaves freed in the District of Columbia. The Northern papers say it is likein Washington than was supposed.

one's humor, but flattery turns one's shot him. He died in half an hour

Abolition Troubles.

The difficulties which beset Lincoln on the Abolition question are pressing and must be solved. Shall the South be slave or free? is a question which must be an-

section of the North that fights to restore the profits of trade. This must be appeased by a proclamation setting forth that the President reserves the right of liberating the negroes in his own way and et his own time. To conciliate the Abolitionists the border slave States are affectionately admonished to accept the terms offered in the joint resolutions of Congress, as the best terms, they can ope for. At the same time a convention of the friends of border abolition is called in Kentucky.

The whole conservative world is more interested in this question, perhaps, than ourselves. With the preservation of our liberties, the Institution of negro slavery ly, and are fully prepared to sustain it. liberties, the Institution of negro slavery forms a condition of society most favorable to public justice and national prosperity, but if we may be subjugated upon be fastened upon them, but that they the empty and infamous pretences professed by the North, why should we care to preserve institutions which may be perverted to our destruction. To us, stripped of freedom, the Institution of slavery becomes a dangerous burden .-Its successful operation depends on the undoubted control of the master over his own property. When the intervention of another is admitted, the master and for produce:

He hereby gives notice that this is a grave political offence, and that all persons so offending render themselves liathe deprivations of property at any mo ment. The conservative world is greatly interested in the commerce of slave productions. With us the evils which threaten are so far beyond any pecuniary consideration, that we should lose sight of both the mode of labor and its profits .-For can any one suppose the abolition of slavery depends on Proclamations or acts of Congress? The history of this war shows that, wherever the authority of the local law has been suspended by the now unarmed and scholy defenceless. presence of an army, the slaves have are not however, despairing, nor sitting adopted freedom or slavery according to ent spectators of the grand struggle now their individual discretion. We have going on. They have manifested, and brown instances where the male slaves are still manifesting a patriotic interest would go to the enemy and in a short time would return, take all the carriages and horses of their masters and remove the women and children within the Yankee lines. Washington City is filled with slaves. The Abolitionists have opened schools for negro instruction-they have taken the lands of private citizens, employed slaves as free laborers, and proposes to cultivate cotton with a colony of Richmone, June 5.—A large quantity negroes who have fled from their masters. by military order? All that are within the Confederate outposts; nobody hurt his control are already free; those beyond it will continue in bondage. Why should

cessful war. The proclamation of Lincoln, revoking the order of Hunter, is intended for effect in Europe and at home. We should scarcely suppose it can impose upon any one. The subjugation of the South is inevitable abolition, and the world had The citizens of Baton Rouge rose and as well so regard it. If we cannot set

Federal Congress.

Washington, May 28 .- The House went into Committee on the Senate bill to collect direct taxes in insurrectionary distriets, and for other purposes. Various amendments were made per-

feeting the arrangements for carrying the act into effect, and the bill was passed by a vote of 97 against 17. It provides for the appointment of a

Board of Tax Commissioners, to enter upon the duties of the office whenever the Commanding General of the forces of the United States, entering into any insurrectionary State or District shall have established the military authority throughout any parish, or district, or county of the same. In all cases where the owners of land shall not pay their proportion of the tax and consequent expenses, the property is to be sold .rovision is made for the redemption of the land, if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that the owner has not taken part in, or in any manner aided or abetted the rebellion, and that by reason of the insurrection he has been

unable to pay the tax. In cases of owners having left their lands to join the rebel cause, the United States shall take possession, and may lease them until the civil authority of the United States is established, and the people of the United States shall elect a legislature and State officers, who shall take the cath to support the Federal Constitution. The Board of Commissioners may, under the direction of the Pres-ident, instead of leasing the lands vested in the United States, cause the same to be subdivided and sold in parcels to any loyal citizen, or any person who shall have faithfully served in the army, navy, or marine corps. The pre-emption prin-

ciple is also engrafted on the bill. The Knoxville Register, of the 4th inst., learns from a citizen of Chattanooga that a noted Lincolnite, called 'Squire Brown, a man of property residing near Chattanooga, has been insulting the ber of petitions presented to the Emanci- wives of several Confederate soldiers, who were absent in the army, and, on one occasion, whipped a lady whose chastity would not yield to his solicitations. Her ly to turn out that there are more slaves husband came home and hearing of his diabolical conduct, proceeded to his Pride and roughness may turn house, on Sunday last, and deliberately thereafter.

Tennessee.

We thank our friends of the Atlanta intelligencer for the following article

Much to no About Norming .- Under the above heading, the Macon Telegraph of the 2d inst., falls into some very erro-The proclamation of Gen. Hunter gave very loose and unnecessary verbage, resevery slave freedom, but it startled that

Speaking of the late tory convention st Nashville, that paper says: "We are sus-prised it did not number five thousand instead of one hundred and forty—"Tie Telegraph insinuates further, that the probable reason of the small attendance at the convention, was not because the people of Nashville were averse to such a Federal demonstration, but that there were apprehensions that Nashville would

Now, leaving out the territory in Tub-nessee East of the Councerland Mon-tains, there never has been a time since the celebrated war proclamation of Lin-coln, on the 15th April, 1861, that as many as one half of five thousand "Union men" could have been found in the enby facts and figures. The insinuation by the Telegraph that the people of Middle Tennessee desire the yoke of Lincoln to do it, is as false as it is ungenerous and unkind. The writer claims to be conversant with the public sentiment in Teu nessee, and he is prepared to say that there is not exceeding one hundred and forty "Union men" in Nashville and the county adjoining. This estimate is, of course, made exclusive of the horde of Yankee peddlers and jews who have in fested the place since its acquisition by

the Yankee army. The disposition upon the part of one The disposition upon the part of one or two Georgia papers to sneer at the patriotism of Tennessee, is becoming habitual, and is perhaps more attributable to a profound ignorance of the feeling in that State than to any motives of jealousy or malevolence. Tennessee has now sixty-nine full regiments in the field, besides has represented. sides her numerous artillery and guerrilla companies. Her soidiers have borne a which has been fought during the whole period of this war, and in one or two intances which might be mentioned, Ten stances which might be mentoned, ren nesseems and Virginians have had to do the principal fighting. Her citizens who cheerfully gave up their private arms in obedience to the call of Gov. Harris, are in our cause by clothing and fitting up whole regiments by individual donations. All indirect attempts therefore, to dis-purage either the citizens or soldiers of that gailant State are foolish and unkind

A Card. KNOXVILLE, June 5, 1862. To the Editor of the Register:

A friend of mine has directed my attention to a statement purporting to have been made by W. G. Brownlow, in a public speech at Cincinnati, or at some other point North, to the effect that he (Brownlow) came within one vote of becondemned to death by the Cour Martial which was held in this city during the past winter. I wish to correct ent as there is no foundation Lincoln abolish slavery by proclamation? for it-and being Judge Advocate of the Court, I can speak advisedly as to the

His case was never brought before the Court Martial either directly or indirectly-no charges were ever preferred against him, no trial had, nor no vote whatever taken, either formally or informally, in regard to bim.

It is a fact well known to this community that Brownlow was not even arrested by the military authorities, but that ourselves free, we cannot keep the slaves | he surrendered himself to Gen. Critten den, under the pledge of the Govern-ment that he should be protected—and it is equally well known that it was the civil authorities of the country that caus ed his arrest and confinement. Brownlow was never brought in person before the Court Martial, and I take this occasion distinctly to state that no prisoner (and I make no exceptions whatever was ever tried by that Court, without the personal presence of the prisoner in the Court room—the charges plainly read, and he guaranteed in all respects a fair and impartial trial, with every facility afforded him for counsel and witnesse and ample time and opportunity for the

preparation of his defense.
I make this statement simply for the purpose of vindicating the truth of his tory, which will be fully attested by every member of the Court, and lawyers who were admitted to practice before it in defense of the prisoner So far from the Court Martial try ing Brownlow and voting on his case, i was distinctly understood that he was not to be tried by that Court, he was under military protection, but that if tried at ald be done by the civil tribunal of the land.

Very Respectfally, &c., T. J. Campula. Late Judge Advocate of Court Martial.

Surrounding" a Fort. The Houston (Texas) Telegraph of the 7th, gives the following account of the capture of Fort Cubero, in New Mexico

On one occasion three of our men un der Dr. Cavanaugh, went up to Fort Cu bero, sixty miles west of Albuquerque and demanded the unconditional surren der of the Fort with all its contents and the garrison of 48 armed men as prison ers of war. The Doctor gave them ten minutes to decide whether they would surrender or be put to the sword! At the end of ten minutes, the garrison marched out and stacked their arms and surrendered as prisoners of war! were paroled by the Doctor and sent off. He captured at this point \$150,000 worth of supplies, all of which were safely trans-ferred to Albuquerque. Dr. Cavanaugh's report is exceedingly rich. He divides his force of three men (Gardenshire, Gil-lespie and Thompson,) into three divisions, right wing, centre and left wing.vesting army with all the grandour of a large army, and signs the report as Com-mader in-Chief of the Confederate forces in the District of Cubero

1000

Correspondence of the Atlanta Intelligencer.

When the historian shall have put into permanent form the passing political that while it is true that East Tennessee events of the present time, it will be under the title of the "Second American Revolution," or under that of the great "American Revolution." If the Southern section of the former "United States" maintains its declared independence, East Tennessee.—Knoxville, the present Headquarters of the Military Department of East Tennessee, is one of the oldest towns in that State. It was laid then the title will be the former-if not, the latter. And if the latter, there will be the second "Reign of Terror." We shall then have an American "Guillotine," the work of which will be upon a and is now, and has been for fifty years past, the metropolis of the whole territolarger scale. The descendants of the and which because will require rights of

on record in modern times. Vast armies

were collected, drilled and disciplined;

the most approved implements of war-

fare were put into their hands; in a

were brought together in this six months.

No "stone" has been left "unturned"

ple, because the necessity of the prepara-

tion could not have been anticipated .-

have effected much in the harrassing of

our people-in the loss of our seacost

cities, and inland towns on streams which

they could ascend; and descend. But in

point of the final result have they gained

be better prepared to answer. At any

is nearly played out, and we shall have en-

tered upon the last act, which will be en-

slumbering dead, whom we knew, and

meet hand to hand, face to face. This

seems at any rate to be the settled pol-

and make a transfer of the battle field.

On this subject I may write you soon.

Gen. Mitchel.

Dutch and Greeks of Huntsville, Ala.:

GENERAL ORDERS.

Headquarters Third Division, Camp Taylor, Huntsville, Ala., May 2.

sire to pursue. Armed citizens have fired

into my trains on the railway, have burned bridges, having attempted to throw

my engines from the track, have attack

death, if the perpetrators can be found

And if they cannot, I will destroy the property of all who sympathize with the

southern rebellion in the neighborhood

Unorganized bodies of citizens have no

ight to make war. They are outlaws,

robbers, plunderers, and murderers, and

where the acts were committed.

will be treated as such.

not dangerous.

ed my guards, have cut the telegraph

All these acts will be punished with

SENEX.

vord, every appliance of war which in-

past, the metropolis of the whole territory of East Tennessee, numbering at present thirty-one counties. It was near this place where one of the first law counties that State was organized and in each blood to re-cement the "American Union." Let no one be "deceived" as to this!

The first act of the great draws now mated forensis discussion, or in grand or the state was organized and in each this! The first act of the great drama, now mated forensic discussion, or in grand rendezvous preparatory to some cherished being enacted on the American Contideer hunt or exploring expedition. It was here where the meritorious Blount nent, was played out on the 21st day of July, 1861, in the State of Virginia, and filled the Executive Chair of State when on the plains of "Manassas." The United the unfortunate feud occurred between the "woodland State" and the Federal authorities, and when the abolition Con-States, then and there, fully calculated upon quelling the "insurrection," and vention which adopted the first Constituwithit the re-establishment of "the Untion of that State enfranchised free negroes, provided they possessed a property quali-fication! This blot upon the fair escutchion." In many respects they made wrong calculations-wrong as to the spirit of the con of the State was soon removed, how-"Rebels," wrong as to both the depth ever, by the adoption of important amendments to the old Constitution, and and extent of the sectional feeling-wrong the spirit of Freesoilian appeared nearly extinct until 1856, when the counties of Carter, Sevier, Hancock, and Scott, each manifested a latent spirit of Abolitionism as to their power under this feeling, of maintaining their independence. Hence the fight of Manassas terminated in a perfect route of the "Unionists." This by casting more or less votes for John C. Fremont, the Black Republican candidate route was an effect growing out of these for the Presidency. This will appear the more remarkable, and will be taken as wrong calculations or estimates; and these effects became secondary causes, better evidence of the Freesoil procliviand ushered in the second distinct act of ties of that section, when it is rememberthe drama. With the victors, the seed that there was no regular Black Recondary causes produced a sense of apathy, publican ticket in Tennessee. The counties of Sevier and Greene, the so called in of exhaustion, of security, of self comhonor of the gallant Huguenot whose name is identified with nearly every hill mendation-hence they slumbered and slept for six months. During this time the and dale in that mountain region; the other in memory of the hardy old cavavanquished at Manassas, from secondary lier of '76, stand out prominently as the "Banner" counties of toryism—the first causes growing out of their route, under a sense of sectional shame, of disappointgiving 60, and the other 57 votes for Sepment, and mortification, went to work, eration in the June election of 1861. The strange and suicidal course of this to retrieve all, under the influence of a spasmodic effort, which convulsed the entire Eastern and North-Western States? and men, money and means were voted and brought into requisition to an extent unequalled by anything to be found

section in the present crisis has been a serious impediment in the prosecution of the war on our part. The 25,000 men new stationed in East Tennessee to watch and keep in order the 25,000 who went volunteer, makes a loss to us of 50,000 efficient men. This is exclusive of the three regiments now in the field against us from that section, as well as the vil-lainous and unprincipled leaders who are now in the North, misrepresenting facts and inciting a vulgar populace against our cause. The infamous "Bill of Grievgenuity could invent, money could buy, ances," the legitimate issue of the some what notorious Greeneville Convention, and untiring industry bring together, bearing upon its margin the most influen-tial names in that State, and which has excited so much merited indignation, is to effect our absolute subjugation, the paralleled only by the stupidity which allowed these men to escape our borders most effective of which in the second outshot proof gun-boats. For this we were cinnati. Unless time shall reveal son not prepared; nor would any other peomysterious Providence which overruled minds of our authorities in reference to East Tennessee, their reputation for statesmanship and good sense must suffer These gun-boats have cost the enemy seriously when the future historian shall countless millions, and with them they

"East Tennessee."

lanta Intelligencer, with the single remark.

tion of the Confederacy is there better or

come to chronicle the events of 1861. Field. An army correspondent writes: --I do not suppose I have much physical

or lost? When the last day's sun of der fire, judging from experience, are different from what is expected. September, 1862, shall have set, we can A reasoning man at first feels alarmed, and his impulse is to run away, and, if he rate, the "gun-boat" part of the drama has no reason to stand, he probably does run; but, at each exposure, he grows less timid, and, after hearing canister and grape about his ears a dozen times, begins to think he is not hurt. acted on land, and over and around the

or moral courage, but the sensations un-

He stills feels rather uneasy, perhaps; whom in life we loved-here we shall but the danger becomes fascinating, and, though he don't wish to be hit, he likes to have narrow escapes, and voluntarily places himself in a position where he can

icy of the powers "that be." An unseen incur more risk.

After a little while he begins to reason.

After a little while he begins to reason. the matter; reflects upon the doctrine of probabilities, and how much powder and lead is necessarily wasted before any man is killed or wounded.

Why should be be, he thinks, so much more unlucky than many other people Just read the following from the starand he soon can hear the whizing of bul-lets with a tolerable degree of unanimity, gazing Mitchel, the commander of the though he involuntarily dodges, or tries to dodge, the cannon balls or shells that go howling around his immediate neighborhood.

In the afternoon he is quite a different creature from what he was in the morn ing, and involuntarily smiles to see a man betray the same trepidation which he himself exhibited a few hours before

The more he is exposed to fire the bet-ter he can bear it; and the timid being of field will run into it on the next, and ourt the hazard he once so dreaded.

This courage, as it is styled, is little they learn to despise what has often threatened without causing them harm. If wounded, they learn wounds are less painful to bear than they had supposed, and then the doctrine of probabilities teaches them once more they are less liable to be wounded again. So the mental process goes on until the nerves become [Signed,] O. M. MITCHEL. Major General Commanding 3d Divi-sion of the Army of the Ohio. by degrees the subject of will, and he on-

Ber The New York Herald admits a Gen. Joe Johnston.

This distinguished commander was wounded in the battle near Richmond, by a Minnie ball, which struck him in the shoulder. The wound is severe, but not dependent.

It is said that dried fruit put away with a little sassafras bark, (say a large handful to a bushel,) will save it for We learn, in a communication which handful to a bushel,) will save it for we have received from the War Pepart-syears, unmelested by those troublesome insects that so often destroy hundreds of bushels in a season. As there will be a heavy fruit crop this year, it would be and that the presige of the Minister was well for farmers to remember this

A Military Execution.

We copy the article below from the At-The correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from Beauregad's army, gives the following account of a military contains a large tory element, in no porexecution he witnessed

A military execus that have sacrificed more to promote the cause: the culprit on that occasion I have never in my somewhat varied experience known equalled. He was a Tennesseean, named Coon Harris, about forty years of age, a resident of Paris or Paducah, and had been convicted of being a spy. As he rode by my quarters for was seated on the box which was to set the a his coffin, in a rude vehicle, gua by twelve soldiers, but not the most careful observer could have discovered any difference between him and a curious bystander. out some seventy-three years ago, and was for many years the Capital of Tennessee, between him and a curious bystander.— Arriving at the place of execution, which was only a quarter of a mile distant, he jumped lightly from the wagon lingered a moment to see his coffin removed, and then sauntered carelessly down to the tree, beneath which he was to meet his

An officer followed him to unlock his handcuffs, and the two stood there a moment in conversation, the prisoner ap-parently as cool and unconcerned as if he were a mere spectator of the scene. His eye was still bold and unwavering, resting now upon the crowd, and now vathought of the future entered his mind, but neither cheek blanched nor muscle quivered. The man seemed made of stone. The interview finished, the last words of which were, "I die an honest and an innocent man," the officer pinioned his arms back, the faded brown coat was buttoned across his chest, and he sat down upon his coffin. A hankerchief was then tied over his eves, and volunturily he laid his head back against the tree. Even in this trying moment, the last which bridged the narrow chasm between time and eternity, and earth was forever shut out from view, did he preserve his remarkable self-possession.— Finding the bark of the tree somewhat rough, he occupied several seconds in adjusting his head, as one would fit himself to a pillow before going to sleep, so that it would rest easily, then chewing upon quid of tobacco, he became still. The file of eight men were now ordered for-ward until within ten paces of the culprit, the officer took his place upon the right, and in a low tone gave the order, "take aim." Then the muskets were leveled—a few seconds of terrible suspense—"Fire!"—a simultaneous report—a convulsive start—a splash of brains—a little stream or two of blood from the wounds around the heart—a falling of the head to one side—a dropping of the lower jaw—one long sigh—and the soul of the spy had winged its way to the pres-ence of the Great Judge. The body was then removed by a couple of negros, and the crowd of two or three hundred who had witnessed the scene dispersed. Ah! what a terrible teacher is war! How it biunts the feelings, hardens the heart, and dries up the fountains of mercy!-God grant it may soon cease!

Our Subjugation Impossible.

In the course of a recent speech at Manchester, England, the Hon. W. E. set was the modern invention of shell and shot wood made and preach treason, arson, and spoils to the motley rabble of New York and Cinter of the motley rabble of New York and Cinter of the kingdom and a leading member of the Parliament, said:

"The Northern States of American have undertaken an enterprise of enormous difficulty. It is but fair, I think, that we should record our sense of the vast and gigantic energies which have been unfolded in the prosecution of that How a Soldier Feels on a Battle- enterprise. They have had certain successes in the field; but again, I fall back upon English experience. If you revert to the annals of the war of independence between the American colonies and this country, where were the successes in the field in that war? It was not for want of success in the field that we did not conmer the American colonies. It was this: hat we found that when we had success in the field, we were no nearer our object than before.

It is not the question, when you are endeavoring to conquer a country, whether you can break up its embattled armice and drive them off the plains where they have contended with you, in even fight The question is this, and this alone: whether the heart of the country in set upon separation. If it is set upon sepa-ration, and if the blood of Washington and the men of Virginia of his day still runs in the veins of those who inhabit Southern America, then it is all but im possible that the military object should be effected; and if the military object were effected, the civil and pilities difficulties remaining would render that sucwho had achieved it."

A North Carolina Amazon. The Charlotte Democrat has been in-

formed by a soldier from Kinston, of rather a novel incident which occurred there recently. A short time ago some recruits were brought into camp form company from Caldwell county, among whom was a man named Blaylow, who today is the hero of tomorrow; and he was drafted in Caldwell. Week before who runs from danger on the first battle last Blavlow got a discharge, and immelast Blaylow got a discharge, and immediately another soldier applied for a discharge, stating that he (or she) was the nore with most men than custom; and lawful wife of Blaylow. It appears that when Blaylow was drafted, his wife cut her hair off, put on men's clothing, and went with him into camps and enlisted for the war. She drilled with the company and was learning fast, when it became necessary to make her sex known in order to accompany her husband home. The boys were sorry to part with such a good soldier, but they were unable to determine which she loved best, Blaylow or the Confederacy; but it was unanimously voted that Mrs. Blaylow 48 "some pumpkins."

A letter from New York, dated May 19, says "the town was in a very bad humor all the morning. The uneat-isfactory telegram, about the mishap to our gunboats up the James river was productive of a very general diffusion of blues. That class of people who always prefer the gloomy side of a picture were certain that the affair was a 'skedaddle.'

To the Citizens of Alabama North of the Ten nessee River: The above orders, printed for your information, explain any other course I de-

by three men:

A Point Settled. ment at Richmond, "that officers be-tween the ages of 18 and 35 years of age, who were defeated in the recent reorganization of 12 months' regiments, are sub-